plaintiff to which Cynthia had been added for estate planning, convenience and emergency purposes, only. Plaintiff asserts that he and Cynthia orally agreed that absent authorization from plaintiff, Cynthia was not to withdraw any funds from the account until plaintiff's death. Generally, the defendants argue that because Cynthia was a co-owner of the account, she had the legal right to withdraw the funds and that the parol evidence rule bars any claim of a contrary oral agreement because the account agreement entered into between plaintiff, Cynthia, and the bank is a written agreement between plaintiff and Cynthia. Defendants argue that they therefore cannot be liable under any of plaintiff's causes of action. Defendants also argue that plaintiff's complaint fails to plead sufficient facts to state plausible claims for relief and that plaintiff's fraud claim fails to satisfy the heightened pleading standard of Rule 9(b).

In considering a motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(6), the court must accept as true all material allegations in the complaint as well as all reasonable inferences that may be drawn from such allegations. LSO, Ltd. v. Stroh, 205 F.3d 1146, 1150 n.2 (9th Cir. 2000). The allegations of the complaint also must be construed in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party. Shwarz v. United States, 234 F.3d 428, 435 (9th Cir. 2000). However, legal conclusions are not entitled to the presumption of truth. Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 556 U.S. 662, 679 (2009).

"Under the notice pleading standard of the Federal Rules, plaintiffs are only required to give a 'short and plain statement' of their claims in the complaint." Paulsen v. CNF, Inc., 559 F.3d 1061, 1071 (9th Cir. 2009) (quoting Diaz v. Int'l Longshore &

Warehouse Union, Local 13, 474 F.3d 1202, 1205 (9th Cir. 2007)).

While this rule "does not require 'detailed factual allegations,'"

it "must contain sufficient factual matter . . . to state a claim

to relief that is plausible on its face." Iqbal, 556 U.S. at 678

(citing Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007)).

"A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual

content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that

the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged." Id. A

pleading is insufficient if it offers only labels and conclusions,

a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action, or

"naked assertions devoid of further factual enhancement." Id.

(internal punctuation omitted).

Under Rule 9(b), "a party must state with particularity the circumstances constituting fraud Malice, intent, knowledge, and other conditions of a person's mind may be alleged generally."

Fed. R. Civ. P. 9(b). To comply with the rule, the complaint must state with particularity the circumstances constituting the fraud, including an account of the "time, place, and specific content of the false representations as well as the identities of the parties to the misrepresentation." Edwards v. Marin Park, Inc., 356 F.3d 1058, 1066 (9th Cir. 2004). "[A]llegations of fraud must be 'specific enough to give defendants notice of the particular misconduct which is alleged to constitute the fraud charged so that they can defend against the charge and not just deny that they have done anything wrong.'" Bly-Magee v. California, 236 F.3d 1014, 1019 (9th Cir. 2001) (internal punctuation omitted).

The court concludes that the plaintiff's first amended complaint states claims for relief that are plausible on their

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face, thus satisfying the Rule 12(b)(6) standard, and alleges sufficient facts to satisfy the heightened pleading standard of Rule 9(b). Accordingly, the defendants' motion to dismiss (ECF No. 20) is DENIED without prejudice to renew at the close of discovery as a motion for summary judgment.

Howard DMEKiller

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: This 27th day of February, 2017.